

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

FRIDAY, - - - OCTOBER 19, 1895

[From the Evening Edition.]

ARMY OFFICER "DROPPED."—The President of the United States has ordered the name of Captain Alexander W. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, to be dropped from the U. S. Army from the 1st of October instant. Cause—his failure to render accounts within the period prescribed by law for an alleged deficit in his account, which

AN UNUSUAL CASE OF MISPLACED AFFECTION
 REMITTED SUICIDE FOR LOVE—Hester
 CHALLENGED TO MORTAL COMBAT.—Some
 time in the month of August last, Mrs. Rice J. Carroll, of
 this city, was visiting some friends in Hialeah,
 during which period she was induced
 to take a buggy in company with a relative named
 Moore, to visit a friend of her husband's who
 started, with her children; but Moore, instead
 of going to the place designated, drove on
 to his home, in Essex county, and stopped at a house
 where they were refused accommodation.
 Moore then returned to the city, where, a
 day or two since, he was seen to return, a
 back to City Point, Va., from which place
 he had just returned. Her husband in the
 matter had suffered intensely, and as there was
 no direct connection with the affair, he made
 no attempt to apply for a divorce. He
 was, however, so much affected by the
 matter, that he is believed to be
 about to take the step.

latterly resided under the same roof in what it is likely that no blame whatever is attached to him in the progress of the case. Moore also came to Richmond and renewed his annoyances, greatly to the irritation of Mr. Haslop's people. Not more than a week ago, he employed one of his negro servants to go at night to Mr. Haslop's residence, with a request that she would immediately join him at the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Haslop, however, was not at home at the time, and saw Moore standing near the fence, chase and pursued his tormentor as far as Foggy Hill, where he took refuge in a house, and from which he was driven out by the police. He hid in the upper window of that house by means of blankets and enabled to make his escape.

Mr. Haslop, to rid herself of Moore's importunities, had recourse to the law, and caused to be secured a warrant for his arrest; but this matter did not proceed, in consequence of subsequent developments.

Moore next meditated suicide; and we hear that on a day or two afterward under the hands of

tion, who succeeded in relieving his system of the two or three ounces of laudanum and opium which he had been taking. He was the object of his affections while her lawful husband lived, he determined to resort to what he considered a genteel way of putting a period to his life, and was not particularly anxious to himself, and perishing bravely. So he wrote and sent a challenge to mortal combat, the following is a copy of the letter:—
"Sir, I am on Monday morning, Oct. 25, 1855, at any place you may choose to name any kind of weapons you please to name, and I will fight on it. I consider you a coward, and will not accept." J. H. MOORE.
To R. B. Halston.
S. I have chosen my seconds. "J. H. MOORE."
He went directly to Justice Tyler, of Hennepin County, procured a warrant, and had Moore arrested. An examination was had on Monday morning, and the grand jury returned an indictment to await an indictment of the Grand Jury

From Oregon.
The Oregon Argus contains a letter with the following paragraph:
"The Indians have brought in the report that the Blackfoot Indians have killed Governor Stevens. The report is very generally credited in this region."
From the same paper we clip the following:
"MASSACRE OF INDIANS.—Mr. John Wagner, of Billy Wood's company of St. Louis, Mo., has just arrived at our office and given us the following interesting reference to the rumored massacre at Devil's Gate:
"The Indians had three wagons, three thousand head of stock, and according to the statement of Captain Doniphan, of Missouri, who was in command of the company, there were three hundred men."
They left St. Joseph, Mo., on the 15th of March, and got along very well until the 15th of April, when they camped at Devil's Gate for the night."

on the beach; consequently they became tense, and declined "standing guard" at night on one's clock at night about two thousand feet from the shore. The next morning the whole company was found asleep, killing sixteen men, six women, and seven children, and saving of every animal.

Those who were killed were Captain Stephen, Colonel Pierre Choteau, of St. Louis; Gilpin, of Jackson county, Missouri; St. Lane and family, of Indiana (brother of St. Lane); and family, of Indiana (brother of St. Lane); Missouri; Mr. Burch (single man), to county, Missouri; Dick Murphy, West Missouri. Mr. John Higgins, our informant, was a French family, consisting of a wife and three children.

The savages, after a hurried salarage of such in their way, retired to the mountains and the mountains.

In the morning the survivors packed up what possessions they could well carry, burnt the wagon and everything remaining, and then started on their foot.

they accomplished the journey in thirty-four days, four of which they were without a morsel of food, and the remainder of the time they were kindly called a Mormon Colony, levied contributions, and fitted them out with five teams, which they continued their journey to Sacramento, to.

THE LOST MONEY.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

"A new discovery, beyond controversy, that at least a thousand dollars sent by Mr. Quigley, to the United States Depository at Dubuque, by express to New York, was not lost when it was supposed to be."

"Immediately on the discovery of the robbery at New York, Mr. Butterfield, a member, and now the President, of the American Express Company, called on the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the most efficient detective police officer in the United States, and at New York, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and other places, and at Dubuque, and reconnoitered the ground around the express office, to see if any one knew where, or the object of their visit. The

The carpenter who made boxes for the agency, and examined him privately on his work, told him that he had made the boxes he made; the quality of the wood, the length and thickness of the screws; the thickness of the iron plates; the size of the hinges; and his own private mark. The agent was surprised when he was required to do so, and he did so. He was then shown one of the counterfeit boxes, and he was told that the second was shown him, and he was told that the third was produced, and he at once recognized it as being the same as the first. He then showed him the boxes and the marks, private marks, and the counterfeit boxes had no such mark, nor any of the wood of the coarse yellow Upper Michigan pine, but of the soft white pine of Michigan and around the lakes. When the agent asked him if the boxes of the genuine boxes differed from the counterfeit by an eighth of an inch, the screws were an eighth of an inch less; the hinges were all a quarter of an inch less; it is said, that the balls which these counterfeit boxes

THE ALBANY ATLAS says a man buying a day or two since, gave a fifty dollar bill to the clerk for a five. On discovering his blunder, he hurried up his cakes and finally found the man who had taken the bill. He then offered to make his cash account "square" with his friend by exchanging a "five" for a "fifty" was refused. The face of the bill saved from the defacement was undergoing.

THE CHOCOLATE TRADE.—The Boston (Mass.) Herald says we are aware of the extent of the chocolate business, or the supremacy which chocolate has obtained in its manufacture. Of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of chocolate is consumed in this city every year, and in this city, nearly all are manufactured by firms of this city. Scarcely a vessel leaves for a foreign port but has it on board. The business is not only increasing, but by fifty years of labor only one establishment.

THE HARBOR OF NICHOLAIEFF.—The inlet which formerly attached to Sevastopol is now transferred to Nicholaieff, on the river formerly the second, now the chief naval arsenal of Russia in the Black Sea. Here the Russians have their naval stores, and all that remains of the Black Sea fleet. The Czar is now at Nicholaieff, and it is supposed that the object of his visit is to concert measures with the Admiralty for making the place another Sevastopol. By some authorities the river is said to be so shallow as not to admit of large vessels coming up to the town, even during the spring floods; by others the channel is said to be from four to six fathoms deep.

practically being a prescription and a disinclination on the part of my fellow-men by this republican government, solely on account of their birth and religion.

I cannot subscribe to such doctrines or policy; and I am, therefore, in the least of Moses and Jesus, ignore republicanism, repudiate the constitution, and despise the policy, peace, prosperity, and glory of the country. I shall not care to be a citizen of a country where a good and loyal citizen may have to expose his outlandish heathenism; for certain it is, that such doctrine could not originate in this land of civil and religious liberty, but were originated by the arch enemy of mankind, and first promulgated in the dark ages of the uncivilized and unchristianized people of some distant lands. It is a heresy, and I cannot signify such doctrines with the name of a *republican*.

But, gentlemen, repugnant as the principles of the Know-Nothing party may be to our institutions, we shall not be able to overthrow the permanent establishment in this free and enlight-

ened country.

Mr. Solomon has furnished me with a copy of his address, and I have written him a few lines. He appears to answer the purpose very well, and certainly is a man of great energy and testimony of other medical personnel of experience the matter is very important.

JOSIAH, JR., Y. I.

Professor of Gynecology, N. Y.

I have made trial, for a short time, of Mr. Solomon's glasses, and I am much pleased with them; they remain very distinct, and appear to magnify the letters of the press, and I am much pleased with them, and of artificial aid in this respect will do well to call on him.

Prof. Ostrander, University of Louisville.

I have this morning examined Mr. Solomon's glasses and hearing. For the last few years I have been troubled with the eyes, and have no difficulty in making out the words which he has written. I am glad to hear that you have found them so good.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1856.

Wm. M. M. M.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24, 1856.

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